A PENN, YAN SENSATION.

The Defaulting Treasurer of Yates County Captured.

Eloping with His Ward-Travels About the World and Is Finally Arrested in San Francisco.

PENN YAN, N. Y., March 4, 1873. Defaulting bank cashiers and faithless public servants of all kinds are so common nowadays that it would seem that honest efficials are the exception rather than the rule. Probably an instance of betrayed trust, presenting sad results almost unparalleled, is that of the defaulting Freasurer of Yates county, who absconded nearly a year ago, and has just arrived in this village in accustody of the Sheriff, he having been detected nd arrested in San Francisco last month.

For four successive terms James H. Burns had seen elected to fill the position of Treasurer of this ounty. He was a man of more than ordinary local influence, of excellent family, spiendid attainments, and was held up as a model in every particular in this community. He was the head of a wife was a lady from Newark, N. J., where her con ns are of the highest. The Burnses lived in fine style here, and the crash that proved their ruin a year ago could hardly be realized by even he most confirmed gossips.

A few years ago a neighbor of Mr. Burns, named

Dooley, died, and soon afterward Mrs. Cooley folcomfortable circumstances and left several children. Mr. Burns was appointed guardian of the Cooley children and executor of the estate Oynthia Cooley, twenty-five years of age at the time of her parents' death, was the only child who was of age. She was a remarkably beautiful young ady, a blonde, and highly accomplished withal Burns was then about forty years of age, of fine bearing, and one of the handsomest men in the county. Between him and Miss Cooley, who had become a member of an uncle's family since her parents died, there sprang up an intimacy Burns had been a young, unmarried man, he could not have been more devoted in his attentions to Miss Cooley. This naturally gave rise to much scandal, destroyed the happiness of the Burns family and drove Miss Cooley entirely from society. Soon Burns remembered certain friends and relatives of his in the Eastern States, and early every Summer he would leave Penn Yan for the purose of visiting them. Simultaneously with his departure Miss Cooley would disappear, and some weeks would pass by before either of them was seen again. The conduct of Burns began to create alarm among his friends, and he was remonstrated with in vain. His bondsmen became uneasy and investigation into his accounts was being alked of, when, early in May last, he went away, saying that he was going to Rhode Island to see his friends, as usual. When he departed he left ealed letter with his deputy, with instructions that if he was not back by the latter part of June it should be given to Judge Briggs, one of his dsmen, as it contained information about matters he wanted the Judge to attend to. Two weeks after Burns went East Cynthia Cooley left town. The last of June came around and neither of them had been heard of. Grave whisperings were heard to Judge Briggs, and then it was for the first time revealed that the County Treasurer was a defaulter to the amount of \$42,000. The letter also stated that he had left to return no more, and

granted a power of attorney to Judge Briggs tosettle his affairs, and said that the writer had left
on account of domestic unhappiness.

Although it had been generally felt that impending evil awaited Burns, the news of his defaication could scarcely be believed, but an examination into his books proved that his assertion was
true. Of the amount of deficiency over \$18,000
was due the State. His assets were found to amount
to only \$18,000, leaving \$24,000 to be made good by
his bondsmen.

s bondsmen.

Some effort was made to get track of Burns and s fair but frail companion, but to no purpose, netographs of the parties were sent to different plants, in hope that they might be detected there.

Nothing was heard of the fugitives until the latimo, when Sheriff John L. Dinturff received

Burns, the defaulting Treasurer, is here. Do you want in f if so send particulars, date of crime, amount of paney stolen.

P. CROWLEY, Chief of Police.

sheriff and Hon. Guy Shaw, one of Buras' bondsmen, started for San Francisco, and arriving there on the 20th took Burns in custody. The meeting between the defaulter and former friend is said to have been most affecting. He grasped the hand of Sheriff Dinturff and wept like a child. As soon as he could articulate a word he exclaimed, "I'm so glad you have come!" He was then seized with convulsions, and it was some time before he was restored to reason. Burns is a man about forty-five years of age. When he left Penn Yan he wore a heavy black beard, reaching almost to his waist, and his hair was very black. When arrested he had shaved off his beard and his hair was very gray. His appearance now is that of a man of sixty.

The manner in which his arrest was brought about was as follows:—

and his hair was very gray. His appearance new is that of a man of sixty.

The manner in which his arrest was brought about was as follows:—

The news of his desication and flight had reached two residents of San Francisco, formerly of Penn Yan, named Lawrence and Lee. The latter had been a scheolimate of Miss Gooley's, and both knew Buras well. Lawrence, in the latter part of January last, met Burns in the streets of San Francisco, and recognized him, despite the great change in his appearance. Following him, he found that he was stopping at the Brooklyn Hotel. Seeking Lee, Lawrence told him of his discovery, and the two proceeded to the hotel to make certain their suspicions. They met both Burns and Miss Gooley. Lee called the latter by her name, but she insisted that he was mistaken in her identity. Burns, however, at once exclaimed, "I told you so, Cynthia; I knew they would find us!" and burst into a violent if of weeping. The police authorities, being isformed of the presence of the lughtive, rolused to take held of the matter, although Burns manifested a desire to be taken into custody. Word coming from the Sheriff of this county to hold Barns, he was taken in charge by Chief Cowley and refused all interierence of the law in his case. Miss Gooley, when her companion was arrested, deserted him and started for Elmira. A telegram preceded her, and shortly after she arrived in that city she was arrested. Her trunk contained a quantity of clothing belonging to Burns, but no bonds or mosey were lound and she was released. She is at present in Elmira, at the house of her brother-in-law, a prominent clidzen of the place.

On the 22d of February the Sheriff started home with Burns and arrived in Penn Yan on Saturday last. He was admitted to bail in the sum of £0.

A few minutes after it became known in the condition of the was summer to be conditioned to the Benham Hense, where he had been focked to the Benham Hense, where he had been focked to the Benham Hense, where he had been focked to the Benham Hense, where about was as follows:—
The news of his defalcation and flight had

young Burns transferred them all and knew his father's situation. He at once telegraphed the Sherist to know when he would be going through Chicago with his father, and learning the time, met them at the train. The sherist was again ferced to witness a most heart-rending scene at the meeting of the father and son. He left them several hours together, taying over for that purpose.

As if there were a singular and istal attraction attending the female members of the Cooley family, on the very day that the Sherist passed through Elmira with the unhappy Burns, brought to rum by an unifortunate infatuation, Locy Cooley, a younger sister of Cynthia, was a party to the destruction of the happiness of a family in that city. Albert S. Hovey, an employe of the Elmira car shop, deserted a wife and three children and eloped with Lucy to parts unknown. There had existed a criminal intimacy between the two for some months, and Hovey had the brutality to introduce her into his family and kept her there. This finally became unbearable to Mrs. Hovey, and she forced the woman to call the house, whereupon Hovey and his paramour eloped.

ART MATTERS.

Marshall Wood's Statuary. With the name of Marshall Wood, the sculpto of "Daphne," and one of the most distinguishe of English artists, our readers are already fa but up to the present moment it has been the privilege of only those who have travelled in Europe to contemplate any of his works, save through the medium of journals devoted to reason to congratulate aimself upon the arrival in this city, and the display at Tiffany's cosy gallery, of four of Mr. Wood's statues, which will probably make a deeper impression and evoke more pro-fessional rivalry than any other similar importarecall of memory. Contemporary criticism of great works is apt to prove unsatisfactory, for, even when their superiority is recognized at once, the critic labors under a double disadvan strains the free expression of unmotived admi-ration, while the easy velubility of praise which suffices for slight merits makes room for a more guarded tone, which to some seems like inappre ciative coldness. Nor is this all. The voca of definite eulogy is soon exhausted. Criticism, to be significant, must be comparative, and there is an ebvious dimeulty in measuring a new work by an old standard. Within this qualification comes Mr. Wood's "Song of the Shirt," which almost contains within itself a fresh criterion for

guidance and imitation. Let us begin, however, with Mr. Wood's "Daphne," and thus prove our deference to the academic value it possesses and the reputation it has achieved. The conception of it is in the highest degree poetic. Poised upon the left leg, with the right slightly eased from the ground, the head is encircled in the wreathing of the left arm, thrown around it. The body falls gently backward, supported and embraced by the laurel, which receives the hand and arm on the right. This arrangement offers us in front, as well as on each side, and noticeably on the left, a succession of graceful and beautiful lines which prove the work to have been studied from a very high type of nature. The modelling of the abdominal muscles, with the delicate yet adequate evidence which the sway of the torso gives of their extension, is one of the most masterly pieces of execution that we have ever seen in a modern statue. The anatomical developments of the above figure are indicated with wonderful fidelity; but this subtle point is treated with peculiar power and delicacy. One almost loses his sense of the statue's nusity; and, in the gentle flat visible on the hip and in the contraction of the form above one perceives a suggestion that the transformation into laurel has already begun. Only careful abstraction of the essential in form from the casual could have achieved this result, and have succeeded in combining into one grand whole what nature promiscuously distributes. The "Daphne" is as nearly a perfect exhibition of the spirit of sculpture as we have ever seen in this country, and therefore, while special beauties are discernible, no one point towers pre-eminently above every etter. In all that we have ever heard in Mr. Wood's tans all that we have ever heard in Mr. Wood's graceful and beautiful lines which prove the work one point towers pre-emmently above every other. In all that relates to line and balance of parts no improvement can be suggested. It sustains all that we have ever heard in Mr. Wood's favor, and we are not therefore amazed to learn either that it was classed with Gibson's 'Venus' at the great exhibition, or that it has been repeated to grace the three chief private galleries of Europe. It is a work which grows upon the eye and imagination, and proves afresh the truth of Kests' immortal apothegm about a thing of beauty. The "Hebe" deserves to be mentioned as another instance of complete mastery of form and expression—a mastery which might with benefit become the standard to more than one of our well-known sculptors. Different from the "Daphne" in the forms and their happy relation to each other are equally the key to the effect. Elegance and gentleness of action are combined with a classic style that recalls the Lycian marbles rather than any medern work. It is one of these examples of that fenctions, Greek-like inspiration by which Gibson was se grandly influenced. In addition to the front three-quarter the view on the side is particularly beautiful, the left arm being tree from constraint and having for a background the delicate curve of the breast. The modeling of the hands and arms is exquisite, and great refinethe delicate curve of the breast. The modeling of the hands and arms is exquisite, and great refine-ment is to be detected in the treatment of the carpus. The harmonious structure of the different reliefs in the drapery is masterly. The lines sup-port each other, gathering weight by the strict

monopolized more time than any but a proloundly conscientious artist would have been willing to give.

The title of the third figure is "Psyche Returning from Hades." The general terms in which we have spoken of the others are not inapplicable to this. The sculptor kept the statue in clay for six years before he made up his mind to cast it. That this is more than a mere tradition of the atelier can be believed when the academic character of the work is taken into consideration, and when one intelligently studies the modelling of the torso, where the forms are so delicately in keeping with the subject as to almost seem suggestions rather than expressions. Taken as a whole, indeed, the composition of the "Hebe" is of a higher artistic interest than that of the "Psyche." The former surpasses in poetic force, the latter in simplicity.

The present notice must conclude with a description of the statue which is meant to symbolize the spirit of one of the most tenching stanzas in Hood's fatmors "Song of the Shirt." The verse selected is the following:—

O, but to breathe the breath Of the cowsilp and primrose sweet, With the sky above my head And the grass beneath my feet;
For only one short hour To feel as I used to feel Before I knew the woss of want And the walk that costs a meal.

It is upon this remarkable piece of sculpture that the late. The only is cannot be a superior of an admiration.

Before I knew the woes of want
And the walk that costs a meal.

It is upon this remarkable piece of sculpture that
the late Theophile Gautier lavished an admiration
he expressed in one of the finest and warmest
specimens of that unique and poetic language
for which he was so justly celebrated.
To give adequate expression in marble to this
stanza was like writing a lyric in blank verse or a
pastoral in heroic measure. And the difficulties
were not inherent in the sculptor's medium only,
but in his natural sympathies and acquired habits
as well. Mr. Wood's tastes and tendencies are
classical, and in treating so popular and nineteenth
century a subject, it was necessary fer him to denude himself of his classical prepossessions and to
give a new tutelage to his chisel. To admit that
he has succeeded is simple justice. We, indeed, detect here and there an antique grace in the folds of
the drapery and a certain hint of archaic grandeur
beneath the exaited sadness of the needle-woman's
face. But Mr. Wood has not spiritualized the coustenance and figure so much as to indicate nothing
but a dreamy abstract sentiment unauggestive of
definite surroundings. The woman's chin rests
upon her right hand, the elbow corresponding to
which is stationed on her knee. The other hand
hangs listless. A scanty shawl is wrapped around
the bosom. The features are steeped in such as which is stationed on her knee. The other hand hangs listless. A scanty shawl is wrapped around the bosom. The features are steeped in such an expression as a face might wear whose sac pes-sessor, hunted down and wounded by the world, prayed:—

sessor, hunted down and wounded by the world, prayed:—
Only to lie the sweetclover in And put the battercaps under her chin; Only to learn how a river looked Where birds were nested and flowers were nooked; Only to see, from the broad unrpike,—What things fields were and what lanes were like; Only to seatch one quaft from the cup Of the beauty of God white the soul welled up. Thrilled with the green of the glorious gladus, In place of a few withered blades, Swelling large with the larger scene, And feeling berself, with the grass, grow green:
Several prominent citizens have already suggested that this work should, if possible, be secured for the National Art Museum, and the idea is very well worth considering, now that the great things which have aiready been done for that institution by General Di Cesnola have quickened public interest. With the "Daphne" and the "Song of the Shirt" a vigorous beginning would be made to the securing of a valuable gallery of sculpture, and the impetus thereby given to our American masters of the chisel would not be among the least important results.

SUPPOSED INCENDIABY PIRE IN BROOKLYN. About two o'clock yesterday merning a fre oc About two o'clock yesterday morning a see oc-curred in a four story brick house, 364 Hicks street, Brooklyn, and the damage to the building occa-sioned a loss of \$7,000. The house was unoccupied and was undergoing repairs, in opposition to cer-tain liquor dealers residing in that vicinity, with a view to being opened as a liquor store. Messrs. Lennon & Clyne, who purposed opening business on the first floor, lost on fixtures \$200. The build-ing is owned by George M. Patchen and is insured for \$2,000 in the National Insurance Company.

of to annulling appropriate and poly annual

"HOMEWARD BOUND."

Return of the Militia Regiments and the West Point Cadets from Washington.

Splendid Reception by the Seventh Regiment of the Cadet Battalion and Collation at the Armory-The Spiked Helmets and Charley Spencer Home Again-Return of Other Organizations.

The streets of New York yesterday resembled

the streets of a Continental city during a fete day to an extraordinary extent. From the cold, nip-ping hours of the morning until dark our principal thoroughfares resounded with the clanging rever-berations of a score of brass bands belonging to the various military organizations who were either returning to their homes in this city or passing through New York en route to other cities. ottizens to witness the return of the battalion of West Point cadets, under the command of General central feature in the inauguration ceremonies According to the programme the cadets were to morning; but there was a delay on the railway, and it was nearly half-past eleven o'clock before the news came that the battalion had landed at

pier 1 North River.

The Seventh regiment, who were to receive the cadets and escort them to the armory of the regiment, and from there to the Forty-second street depot, left their armory at Tompkins Market at a little after eight o'clock, and were in position on on the Trinity church chimes. On reaching the Bastery they had spread before them the cold, cheerless expanse of the upper bay, full of floating ice, and the atmosphere was so intensely bitter that the soldler boys had to betake themselves to spiritual refreshments after the order had been given to stack arms. By a wise and timely precauovercoats, and they accordingly made themselves very comfortable during their two hours and a half ting on the Battery, with March winds blowing in from the Bay on their upprotected heads. had arrived and were enjoying a hurried breakfast at Taylor's Hotel, at Jersey City, and Colonel Clark gave the signal to make ready. Soon the head of the cadets' column was sighted by the New Yorkers and the Seventh was drawn

York National Guard, and were escorted by them to the depot.

The Fifth regiment of this city, under the command of Colonel Charles Spencer, reached this city yesterday merning rather larged out, and crossed over the Jersey City ferry at Debrosses street. The spiked heimets then marched to their armory, in Hester street, and on their route were warmly cheered by our German fellow citizens.

The Second Connecticut—one of the finest organizations in the country—passed through the city without delay, and took the New Haven boat from Peck slip, by which they returned to their homes in the Nutmeg State highly gratified by the reception they had received in Washington. Altogether the 6th of March as a fele day will long be remembered by our citizen militia.

PRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Meeting Under the Auspices of the National Temperance Society-An Ex-haustive Address on "Alcoholism" by Dr. Willard Parker-Inebriety Disease-The Reform to Begin wi

the Upper Classes.

Another conference of the friends of temperance, called by the National Temperance Society, was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. A. Stearns, the Corresponding Secretary, called the meeting to order, and stated that Mr. William E. Dodge would be absent for half an hour or an hour. He invited Mr. Aaron M. Powell to take the chair during Mr. Dodge's absence. Mr. Powell said, after one of the reverend gentlemen had offered

during Mr. Dodge's absence. Mr. Powell said, after one of the reverend gentlemen had offered prayer, that they had among them one of the most eminent physicians of the city, who would speak on the subject of "Alcoholism."

Dr. Willard Parker was then introduced. He commenced by saying that it was half a century since this movement had been first agitated. It seemed that there had been for the past year in this city and county as much inebriety as there ever had been before. The fact was that they were going backward instead of going forward. For the last eight years he had investigated the subject, and come to the conclusion that inebriety, alcoholism, was a disease. Occasional drunkenness was not a disease. A healthy man could refrain from drinking, but a man who was diseased could not refrain from it. Men who had failen a prey to inebriety would promise, with tears in their eyes, not to drink another drop, and in the next moment they would go into the next saloon and drink. The question came up, "What can be done?"

The apeaker, in continuance of his discussion of the subject, argued that alcohol was as poisonous as beliadonna or arsenic, and referred to scientific autherities as his proofs. He then supported with great earnestness his theory that incorrect was a disease, and favered the system of asylums for the peer creatures afflicted with this vice. He gave some interesting statistics regarding it. The average of forty-two years of life, while a social drinker had an average of thirty-five. If, then, the legislators understood this, they would legislate against dronlers and man and child. He hoped that reform would begin with the best society, the upper strata; that they would be the first instructed in this matter, and that Congress would appoint a commission, composed of the ablest men of science, to investigate the subject of incorrect and consistent with and conducive to the highest degree of physical and mental health and vigor.

Resolved, That we regard sicohol, whether in the form of distilled appr

gredient, as tending to injure the process of the members of Resolved, That we carnessly entrest the members of the medical profession, as the especial guardians of the medical profession, as the especial guardians of the medical profession, as the especial guardians of the medical profession and the promote the true and permanent temperature reformation. beverage, and thus promote the true and perance reformation.

After a lengthy discussion on various points of Dr. Parker's address the meeting adjourned. THE CHARTER

A Little Song from Our "Little Bird" at the State Capital-He Chirps About Tammany Hall, the Custom House and the Reformers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will Governor Dix veto the charter or will he not? That is the great question over which the politicians here as well as in New York are exercised just now. By way of solution, I may inform you that it is almost taken for granted by its framers and nurses that the Governor will refuse to sign this bill. Accordingly, even while the charter was being safely engineered through both houses, extra machinery was and is being quietly constructed for its passage over the Governor's veto. The Murphy-Davenport crowd have little or no fears regarding the somewhat canine attachment of the republicans in the Assembly, while their confidence in the Senate is being strengthened rather than diminished. It is generally conceded that the first passage of the charter through the Senate—with a few slight amendments for decency and form's sake—is only a matter of a few days; but there are many opponents of the measure who entertain a high opinion of the character of some of the Senators, and who firmly believe that the Governor's opposition will arouse too strong a feeling of independence and self-re-spect in some half a dozen members of the upper House, who may excusably vote for the charter on its first passage as an act of party fealty, to let them support it when the veto message has exposed its real nature and character. But no such House purists. The severe ostracism which the Greeley republicans have everywhere encountered at the hands of their former associates of the "regular" sect, has undoubtedly inspired those who have been lucky enough to pull steadily in the party traces with an awful respect for party discipline. The fear of being read out of the party exercises a most powerful influence on the "regular" republican mind just now; while the hope of amnesty, with plenary forgiveness, is decidedly capable of working an extraordinary change of heart among the "liberals." On these two passions, hope and fear—the hope of restoration by the castaways and the fear of "no redemption" by those who have not vet condemned themselves—the Custom House dictators (or "Tom 'Taters," as some irreverent cuss has called the followers of Mr. Murphy) implicitly gave the signal to make ready. Soon the head of the cadets' column was signted by the New Yorkers and the Seventh was drawn up in line to receive the 'hopes of the nation,' as a bystander expressed. The nation,' as a bystander expressed. The nation, as a bystander expressed. The nation of the cadets of the walks and in the windows of the houses, who loudly and enthusiastically applianted the handsome body of cadets with their bright faces, gentteinantly bearing, and firm precision of step adult and were unformed in the grey 'shatch belly' oat, of two talks, so well known at the Point. The post band, which accompanied the cadets, suffered in comparison with the band of the Seventh, which was nearly true times as the control of the Seventh, which was nearly true times as the seventh of the seventh of the seventh regiment and the Seventh regiment and the West Point cadets. On arrival at the Seventh Regiment armory, about one o'clock, the cadets found plenty of ham sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, and without any ceremony the Seventh and cadets broke ranks and fell to with a good will and heartiness that are only to be found among soldiers. Colored Cadet kmith, who accompanied the cadets, a mutatto lad with a reckled face, seemed isolated broker and the west point of the seventh regiment armory, about one o'clock, the cadets income the seventh regiment armory about one o'clock, the cadets broke ranks and fell to with a good will and heartiness that are only to be found among soldiers. Colored Cadet kmith, who accompanied the cadets, a mutatto lad with a reckled face, seemed isolated broker and an expressional plenty of ham sandwiches, hard-holied eggs, and without one or the seventh regiment was the colored waters. After the collation had been finished the cadets visited the different company rooms in the armory, and passed a good time ustil the order was given to fall in and been finished the cadets visited the different persis of the city, and the cadets returned the parting salutation with warm enthusiasm.

The poo rely. They are confident of the allegiance of the now recognized republicans in the Senate, and

tained, will, they are convinced, compel the evolution of the veto from the venerable Governor's
inner consciousness. Then will come the vote on
the passage of the charter over General Dix's
head and the simultaneous publication of their
statement in the newspapers, with the damning
evidence which forms its appendix. Whether or
not the proposed exposure will send any of our
State politicians into their political graves, with
heavier stones on their chests than could be made
out of even Crédit Mobilier "rocks," you can best
determine after hearing the facts that are to be
proved, of which the following are a few:—

It is proposed to prove that the parties (names
given) who are working hardest for and are most
interested in the passage of this charter have been
for five years—and are still—in political partnership with William M. Tweed and his democratic associates.

It is proposed to prove that the parties (names given) who are working hardest for and are most interested in the passage of this charter have been for five years—and are still—in political partnership with William M. Tweed and his democratic associates.

That, as far as spoils and patronage are concerned, they were sharing members of the old Ring in recognized power. And Tweed and his boys are members of the Custom House King, now supposed to se in recognized power.

That, in accordance with the articles of partnership, they shared in the power, patronage and pickings of all the city departments and commissions, particularly in the Folice Commission, and that both sites share is them still.

That the Murphy men would prefer the charter of 1570, under which the city grernment is now conducted, on the conducted of the charter of 1570 was as much the work of the Murphy republicans as of Tweed; the democrats in the Legislature voting for it under the party whip, and the republicans because some of them got cash down and some got patronage which they sold for cash.

That on the passage of the present charter except \$1,000,000 was spent in the purchase of republican legislators. The sum of \$600,000 was spent in the Assembly and the remainder in the Scaate. Tweed handled the Senators himself and bought them for from \$1,0000 a piece supwards. Many of those purchased Senators and Assemblymen are now in the Legislature, and have voted, or will vote, for the new charter. (Kames given and proofs of the bribery furnished.)

That the bargain comprised the division of the patronage in the city departments and commissions among the corrupted republicans in addition to the cash, some of the republicans and the corrupted republicans in addition to the cash, some of the republicans and the corrupted republicans in the city government for the most part, and are tweed or are to vote upon the new charter are the very men by whom the reform charter was ferently when the heads of all the city departments and sposed of the spontinents

one of the jurors was closeted for over an hour with a republican Police Commissioner, in the Commissioner's room. (Name of juror given.)

Now if all these "thate" and several others equally or still more dreadful are true, as a great many well-posted persons think they are, and if they are proved to be true—as there is every reason to think they will be—don't you think we'll be able to show as many "God-made men" who whad their little rake" around this city and Abany as your Washington bureau can trot out?

LITTLE BIRD.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the Governor General to the Senate and House of Commons-A Brief Review of the Financial Condition of Canada-The Legislation Mapped Out for Parliament

The Second Parliament of the Dominion assem-bled at three o'clock to-day. After the usual ceremonies the Governor General delivered the follow

Ing speech:—
HONGRABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada I desire to express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance, as well as my deep sense of my own good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labors and aspirations for the welfare of this Dominion. I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country are so full of promise, when peace and amity prevail among all neighborly nations and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources.

her political unity and developing her material resources.

THE PACIFIC BAHLEGAD.

In acordance with a decision of Parliament and to carry, into effect the legislation of last session, I have caused a charter to be granted to a bedy of Canadian capitalists for the construction of a Pacific Baliroad. The company now formed has given assurances that this great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and the favorable state of the money market in England affords every hope that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the required capital. Papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

During last year surveys for the improvement and extension of our system of canals, for which appropriations were made last session, have been in active preparation, and I am glad to inform you that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of the Bale Verte canals have been completed, and the work can be new put under contract. Surveys for the St. Lawrence Canal will be finished in time to commence work at the opening next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage immigration have met in a great measure with success, and the numbers seeking homes in Canada have been greatly augmented during the last year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provision for the steadily increasing stream of settlers that may hereatter be expected to add to the population, wealth and strength of the Dominion.

The compilation of the first census of the Dominion.

The compilation of the first census of the Dominion.

The compilation of the first census of the Do-

minion approaches completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for the establishment of a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangement of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention

establishment of a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangement of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

It is important that provision should be made for the consolidation and amendment of the laws new in force in several of the provinces relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for this purpose and one for trial of controverted elections will be submitted to your consideration.

Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of the laws relating to pilots, to salvage and to the trinity houses of Moatreal and Quebec, as well as for an improvement of the laws generally affecting our merchant shipping.

Experience has shewn that the duties now performed in the effices of the Secretary of State and Secretary for the Provinces may be readjusted with advantage to the public service. A bill on the subject will be inid befare you.

Bills will be presented you relating to the criminal law, weights and measures and to amend and consolidate the Inspection laws.

FINANCIAL

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—I have given directions that the accounts of the past and inst six months of the present financial year shall be laid befare you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition; that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be safficient to meet all contemplated charges upon it. The estimates for the ensuing year, which will be submitted to you, have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is possible with efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hepe that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my government will ask you to vote can be granted without inconvenience to the pesple.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Many of the subjects I have demunerable are of the greatest importance. It is with full confidence in your consideration, and I trast that a gracious Providence

A TEN DOLLAR DIVORCE.

A Nice Newark Limb of the Law-His Hairbreadth 'Scapes of Jersey Justice-Hauser, the Irrepressible, Again in Trouble.

New Jersey is very justly proud of its Bench and Bar. Newark shares this feeling in common with the entire State, as she points to the Supreme bench of which sits the distinguished jurist, Joseph P. Bradiey. But there is one young member of the Newark Bar who seems destined to do nttie else but reflect the reverse of honor on his profession and his associates. This is Mr. Samuel Hauser, of No. 46 South Orange avenue. During the past three or four years this individual, whose connections are quite respectable and well-to-do, has figured in divers and sun-dry criminal cases, not by any means in his capacity as a lawyer, but as the prisoner charged with crime. Some years ago Sam was indicted for rape in the Morris county Courts. On the trial, however, which lasted nearly a week, it was shown that the lady in the case was not as discreet as morality would dictate, and hence Sam was acquitted. Subsequently he loomed up in Newark as the accused in a case of

DEFRAUDING THE WIDOW OF A SOLDIER, DEFRAUDING THE WIDOW OF A SOLDIER,
a poor woman named Bodenschatz, out of her
pension money, \$100. Sam was held to bail after
examination, but nothing came of the case, as he
paid the woman her money, and somehow judicial
proceedings were clogged—to use a mild word,
since then Sam has been before the
Courts several times. Last December he was
CHARGED WITH SWINDLING
a German family named Weath out of \$35 He
had, as alleged, taken advantage of a domestic
quarrel, induced the weman to make a complaint
against her husband, and then mulcted them in
\$35 to get him clear of the isw, the man being
required to give bail to keep the peace. Sam, in
order to avoid arrest, paid back the micro. Stall
later, on the 17th of last month, Sam and a Justice
of the Peace, one Geissele, an alleged confederate,
were

later, on the 17th of last month, Sam and a Justice of the Peace, one Geissele, an alleged confederate, were

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PRAUD.

The complainast John Hines, swore before Justice Mills that Samuel Hauser and Christian F. Geissele had deirauded him of \$12 by false and Traudulent misrepresentations. On this the accused were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Finally Sam turns up again as the alleged perpetrator of AMEAN AND FETTY OFFENCE, nearly on a par with the Bodenschatz case. According to the amidavit of Mr. Louis lbecken, of 60 Walnut street, made yesterday before Justice Mills, he and his wife had a dimiculty. Sam turned up as the lawyer in the case. He agreed to procure a bill of separation for \$10. Ibecken pash this readily, and then Sam said he would have to pay \$10 more, and would then be entitled to APERFETUAL DIVORCE.

This staggered Louis. He declined to pay, left and consuited a lawyer, who apprised him of Sam's antecedents and that the \$10 divorce was a confounded swindle. A nete from Justice (?) Geissele, "per H.," induced Louis to visit that worthy. Sam was present. He threatened to have Sam locked up in Jail at once if the \$10 were not paid. Hauser declared the papers were all ready and the constable waiting if he did not comply. This, it is alleged, occurred in the office of the above hamed magistrace. (Heaven save the mark!) Louis paid the money and hence the complaint. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Hauser. The character of Hauser, as may be judged from this recital of facts, is notorious in Newark, and the wonder is that, if one-fourth that has been sworu to is true about him, he should so long escape Jersey Justice. This time, however, it is stought he will be brought to the end of his tether.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

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Charles Grum, a German, Fires Two Shots at Charles Mering and Then Puts a Bullet Through His Own Brain.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a man Nimrod Plad came running into the Twentieth precinct station house, on West Thirty-seventh street, and informed the sergeant at the desk that there was a man lying dead in an upper room at 428 West Fortieth street. Captain McElwain at once proceeded to the number named, and, on going up stairs, a ghastly spec-tacle met his view. stretched upon the floor was the still warm body of a powerful man, the head and face covered with clotted blood. On making inquiries the Captain learned that the deceased was a German, thirty-two years old, named Charles Grum. From the appearance of the body the Captain thought that a brutal murder had been committed, and from information he received suspicion was tastened upon another German, named Charles Mering, who had been seen in Grum's apartment immediately before

THE PATAL OCCURRENCE. The reason why suspicion was directed toward Mering was that Grum was Financial Secretary of the Bricklayers' Protective Association, of which Mering was President. Mering had fallen into arrears to the association, and owed it about twelve hundred dollars, and Grum was also in arrears about six hundred dollars. Several disputes. unaccompanied by blows, however, have recently taken place between the two men, and it was known to their acquaintances that the relations between the pair were not very cordial. There was another reason, much stronger than this, which went far to justify the suspicion that

MERING WAS THE MURDERER. About a month since the wife of Grum, or his

About a month since the wife of Grum, or his mistress, as the information given by his sister-in-law proves her to have been, deserted her paramour, whose temper, it is alieged, is very violent, and went to live in Brooklyn. Mering previens to this had been on iriendly terms with Grum and the woman, particularly the latter, and Grum when she deserted him, blamed Mering as the cause of her leaving.

When these facts were communicated to Captain McElwain he left an officer in charge of the house, and started to Thirty-second street, between, Second and Third avenues, where he was informed Mering lived. On arriving at the house he was informed that since the departure of his wile and children for Germany Mering had not resided on Thirty-second street. The Captain began to be somewhat doubtful of his man, and, after scouring fer him about two hours, returned to the station house. At ten minutes to one o'clock a man came up to the desk in the station house, and said his name was Charles Mering, and that he wanted to surrender himself. He was at once taken into the Captain's room, and on being questioned emphatically denied that he had done the shooting, alleging that he was fired upon by the deceased in the house on Fortieth street in the morning, two shots taking effect. As the man had a builet in his back while he was making this statement his story seemed very probable, and the Captain made him give a detailed narrative of the transaction. The following is the story he tells:—

of the transaction. The following is the story he tells:—

MERING'S STORY.

Mering had been on friendly relations with the deceased for several years, but for the past year had not been on very good terms with him. The differences grew out of business transactions connected with the Brickiayers' Association, of which they were both members. On Wednesday they were to meet to have a settlement, but Grum failed to do so, and the appointment was renewed for yesterday merning. At the time appointed Mering arrived at the house on Fortieth street and found Grum waiting to receive him. They sat down to talk in the room of the latter, when Mering remarked that the room was very cold, and Grum said he would make a fire if Mering would remain. Mering said to him, "You have been drinking again, and you are not fit to transact any business; have the moral courage to refrain from liquer one day until we can make a settlement." Grum denied he had been drinking, and Mering, seeing that the man was not in a very sane condition, prepared to leave him. He came out of the room into the corridor, and while he was going down stairs a pistor was fired behind him twice, one ball entering the back and the other glancing off it. He ran for his life, thinking that Grum was after him, and took refuge in a lager beer saloon near.

THE STRANGE PART OF THE STORY is, that, although the man was wounded,

was fred behind him twice, one ball entering the back and the other glancing off it. He ran for his life, thinking that Grum was after him, and took refuge in a lager beer saloon near.

THE STRANGE PART OF THE STORY is, that, although the man was wounded, he did not go to the station house or apprise the police, but went down town to ask the advice of a friend. The friend advised him to go immediately and report at the station house. On his way back he met the two brothers of Grum on the corner of Tenthavenne and Fortieth street. He said to them, "Your brother shot me this morning twice." "My brother is dead," said one of the brothers in reply," and you have killed him." This was the first intimation Mering had received of the death of Grum, and he hastened to the station house. While he was talking with the two a policeman passed by, but he was not infarmed of the tragic occurrence by any of the parties. Mering denied that he had any criminal relations with the wife of Grum, although he admitted that he had been charged with being the father of the woman's child by both herself and her paramour.

This story seemed plausible enough, and as the pistol with which the shooting had been committed was the property of the dead man it gave additional probability to the account. Mering was, however, detained and locked up in a cell. About three o'clock Coroner Reenan and his deputy, Dr. Wooster Beach, arrived at the seene of the tragedy, and the latter at once proceeded to make a post-mortem examination of the remains. The man when living must have been a magnificent specimen of humanity. He was fully six feet high and of large and sinewy frame. The blood was washed away from the face, but no trace of the balf could be found, and the Doctor proceeded to open the skull, when the ball was found embedded in the brain. It had entered at the mouth, and a case of suicide was at once established, as no one but the deceased could have fired the ball in the direction which it had taken. The truth of Mering's story was at once b

THE COLD AT SEA.

The Sufferings of the Crew of the Khersonese-They Desert in a Body Upon Their Arrival in This City.

Yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the report having reached this office that a wholesale de-sertion of sailors had taken place from the English ship Khersonese, from Calcutta, now lying at Grand street and East River, a reporter was sent down to learn the particulars of the case, and the follow-

street and East River, a reporter was sent down to learn the particulars of the case, and the following is his report:—

Upon reaching the Khersonese the first mate, Mr. Walter, was found on deck, and made the following statement:—"We had sine weather on our voyage from Calcutts till February 23, when we were 250 mlles southeast of Sandy Hook, when the wind shifted to the northwest, and since that time we had a succession of heavy gales, with very heavy sea and intensely cold weather, the crew suffering very muca from exposure, and a large number being unit for duty. Fort-eight hours ago I can fairly say two-thirds of the men were unit for duty. We have now got on board an apprentice bey named Ballee, a native of Scotiand, who is badly frostbitten, but it was his own fault, as he would go in the galley to warm his hands after he had been aloft. You see, continued the mate, pointing to some eight or ten men at work on the deck, this is all the gang that remains out of a crew of thirty-five. The balance left as soon as we were moored to the dock this morning, which we should consider in England an act of desertion; but here they have so many first, second and third degrees that I don't know what they call it. I have no doubt (satirically) that the sickest men are the drunkest at this moment. I wouldn't go the length of my nose to bring the majority of 'em backs. One of the reasons why the crew suffered so much is that they had not sufficient ciothing, not having calculated upon encountering such severe weather on their veyage to New York. The men have signed articles to remain by the ship for two years. I have not keen in bed for forty-cight hours, and you must excuse my talking any further. Good day, sir."

words meltange BILLIARDS ,mail , row W

Mr. Daly Challenged by Cyrille Dion-A Game for the Championship or for \$4,500 a side.

The following challenge, which breathes of the true chivairte arder, has been made, and whether accepted or not remains to be seen:

New York, March 6, 1873.

Mr. Maurice Daly:

New York, March 6, 1873.

Mr. Maurice Daly:

Drak Sir.—I stand ready to play you a match for the championship and \$500 aside, in accordance with the rules governing such matches; or I will play you a match for a money stake of \$2,500 aside, irrespective of the champion cue, but in accordance with the rules governing championship matches. Either of the above matches, as preferred by you, to take place on the 24th inst., or any time afterwards that may be mutually agreed upon. Yours truly,

are if od the good at ale to hear